





THE FORTIFICATIONS, OF WHICH SAN CHRISTOBAL IS PART, WERE BEGUN IN 1534

SAN CHRISTOBAL, SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1

Published Monthly
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY
NEW YORK CITY



# A Dios, San Juan.

(On sailing from San Juan, Sabbath morning, December 1, 1901.)

I.

The peace of the Lord rests on ocean and shore,
The darkness is fled from the face of the morning,
The hour is full come, we may see thee no more.

II.

Farewell to the palm groves, the fragrance, the flowers, San Turce's smeet meadow-land fair as a star, Farewell ye blue skies with your sunshine and showers,

And the mist-covered mountain tops gleaming afar.

III.

The white surges laving the wall of El Morro,
Gray gaunt San Christobal still guarding the height,
The stime of the situation of the situation

The stirs of the city—aye, even its sorrow—
Seem clothed as we pass in a vesture of light.

IV.

San Juan Bautista, what a name for a city!

A witness for Christ thou art called thus to be—

Art thou true to thy name? Oh the pity, the pity, If the glory of Christ shall not shine forth in thee!

V

San Juan—'tis a name, that forever is graven
On the rock wall of heaven, the city of light,
Write "A Dios" on thy walls Puerto Rico's fair haven,

And the joy of His countenance shall banish thy night.

VI.

A Dios, San Fuan, and to Him be the glory,
Worship God, God alone, unto Him bow the knee;
From thy temples cast out the idolatry hoary
That the Word Everlasting enthroned may be.

VII.

Then farewell foreber to sorrow and sighing,

The sin and the shame from thy streets shall be gone,

The bride of the Lord thou shalt cease from thy crying,

cA Dios, A Dios, A Dios, San Juan.

-John Fox.

# BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

VOLUME 47

JANUARY, 1902

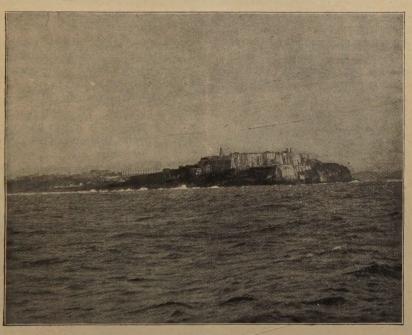
NUMBER I

# EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Rev. Andrew J. McKim offered his resignation to the Board of Managers as Agent for Puerto Rico in October, 1901, and the Board of Managers having accepted his resignation, have appointed the Rev. Dr. Donald McLaren, a member of the Presbytery of Brooklyn, in his place as the Society's Agent for this important field. Dr. McLaren sailed for San Juan on January 11, and we hope soon

to be able to give some further account of him and his work.

R. FOX was requested recently by the Board of Managers to visit the Puerto Rico and Cuba Agencies. He has done so, returning recently, and gives this month some report of his visit to Puerto



SAN JUAN, FROM THE SEA.

Rico; it will be followed later by an account of affairs in Cuba. The series of articles describing the travels of Dr. Haven in Europe and the East will be continued next month.

R. GEORGE E. STERRY, a member of the Board of Managers and Chairman of its Committee on Distribution, sailed in the same steamer with Dr. McLaren for a brief visit to Puerto Rico.

THE new year opens with many signs of promise for missions generally and for Bible work particularly, as the pages of the *Record* from time to time, we trust, will show. The situation in China, as reflected in the letters recently published from Dr. Hykes and Mr. Gammon, while difficult and even dangerous, yet on the whole bids us press on in the hope that whatever the future may bring

forth for the present there may be expected a larger Bible distribution than ever. The letter published elsewhere in the Record from Zulu Land indicates that the continuance of the war in South Africa, while it has diminished has by no means stopped effec-Bible tive work. In general, a survey

of all our fields shows hopeful conditions. Meanwhile, the churches at home are pressed with many burdens and great. The organization of Christendom for Christian work is becoming more complex and therefore liable to maladjustment and to temporary hindrances. Nevertheless, on the whole, the missionary machine—30 to speak—seems to work with accuracy and smoothness; year by year the Christian denominations draw closer to each other. Though a doctrinal basis for organic union may not be found

the underlying unity is more and more manifest in the sphere of Christian missions and an *entente* cordiale exists everywhere between the great missionary bodies. This is shown most happily in the yearly Conference of Foreign Mission Boards to be held this year in Toronto and to be followed by the Students' Volunteer Movement, an equally significant and felicitous link between Christian churches. Amid all misunderstandings and strife the voice of the Master seems to call us to united and earnest prayer and labor, and may we not hope that the heart of the Church will, in these coming months, more deeply respond? May God grant it, and may His people be stirred as they were in the beginning of the nineteenth century to a proportionate interest in the circulation of His word.

# A LITTLE JOURNEY TO PUERTO RICO.

By John Fox.

RAVELERS to Puerto Rico may well pray that their entrance be, as mine was, in the morning. The first view from the sea is charming. It seems like a new world bursting on the vision and doubly so in the radiance of sunrise. The background of the picture is of innumerable misty mountain tops, and in the foreground the eye rests on a massy pile of buildings which would delight an artist's eye. The old fort of San Christobal has an iron mast, or staff with a cross piece, and when a steamer is expected, all who are interested in her coming have their eyes on the cross, where a cone or ball is run up as soon as the boat is sighted, and a flag to indicate her nationality when it is known. So the incoming traveler is heralded and his friends can meet him at the wharf. Landing by harbor craft is always more or less exciting, and somehow to a plain American, with his ears still full of honest Anglo-Saxon, the jabber of Spanish from a score of boatmen, entreating his custom, is at once confusing and amusing. One is glad to find his head under an awning even in these little boats, for although it is the best season, still the sun's direct rays are hot, and climbing the stone steps of the quay and ascending the sloping street, one feels at once that this is the tropics, for which, indeed, the last day at sea has prepared him.

The first impression-to me at least-is the distinctly foreign character of San Juan-"San Juan Bautista," but shortened to San Juan now. would be easy to fancy that this was a town in Spain, for although American signs are to be seen and the mother-tongue is heard often enough the predominating impression is un-American and un-English. The houses are unlike ours, of course, with their gay colors, long balconies, huge windows without glass or sash set in walls often thick enough for fortresses. Why have our American landscape artists failed to give us Puerto Rico on canvas, and especially San Juan? Such colors-such quaint and archaic forms and combinations as are not to be found save perhaps in St. Augustine or Southern Florida, and, indeed, not altogether there.

The churches, the palaces, and the old castle "Casa Blanca," where the ashes of Ponce de Leon

are still kept, the streets with their sacred nomenclature, all suggest Roman Catholic Spain. The American colony numbers several hundred persons, who, though still American, and with them some few other Europeans, must accept Puerto Rican customs to a great extent. "Gate of Wealth," or "Puerto Rico," vindicates the fitness of its name. The charming suburb of San Juan, San Turce, at once introduces one to the loveliness of the island, and the deeper one goes into the country the more exquisite and luxuriant is the beauty of nature.

I was soon met in San Juan by the Rev. Dr. Drees, of the Methodist Mission, and the Rev. Mr. Hall, of the Presbyterian Mission, and speedily came to know the others, too many to mention, but all of them deserving mention for their abounding hospitality and friendly courtesy. Not infrequently the question has been asked, "Is it true that there are seven or eight Christian Protestant denominations in Puerto Rico?" Yes, there are, and so far as the present report goes there was no sign of any interference or maladjustment between them. Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Baptists, United Brethren, Disciples, and "Christians," all are there, each in his place, mutually aiding one another on just such terms of Christian fellowship as becomes the servants of one Lord.

It was my good fortune to sit down to breakfast with the ministers of most of these churches at the Hotel Olimpo, in San Turce, after an hour of frank discussion of Bible Society needs. The hearty cooperation of all these brethren and the churches they represent were pledged to the work of the American Bible Society, though the previous days of intercourse with individual missionaries made a formal vote unnecessary.

#### Bible Work in Puerto Rico,

as everywhere else in the world, interlaces itself naturally and inevitably with the other forms of missionary work. It must be seen, and better still done, on the ground before any one can judge how close this interlacing is.

It was 'my good fortune to visit the missions and schools of several of the Christian 'churches in San Juan and its vicinity, and of some of them in Ponco



SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO.

also, and this fact constantly appeared. Of course, a church service without Bibles is impossible for Protestants, and when it comes to Bible class and school instruction this is doubly true. The terms on which missionary societies can receive Bibles, and the general facilities for their distribution, are all matters of importance, and sometimes of delicacy, and frequent conference between brethren is necessary to a good understanding and mutual help. Every mission gathers about itself a certain coterie—listeners

and learners, beneficiaries of the gospel in some way or other-who, though they may not all yet have their eyes open to see the beauty of Christ, are glad to receive comfort and help. One of the problems of the missionaries is how to deal with such persons, and if they can be gotten to read the Bible, and especially to read Bibles owned by themselves, it is no small gain. This, however, is but the beginning. Colportage is the key to the missionary conquest. The establishment of a depository in such a city as San Juan, to serve as a base of supplies and operations, is a primary

necessity. The present depository in San Juan on the Calle de Sol, was found too inconspicuous and in other ways unsuitable for the purpose of the Society. The Rev. Dr. McLaren, the newly appointed Agent of the Society, will make it his first duty to find a more eligible site and room for the purpose.

As one walks about the streets of this old city and learns of its life, he feels at every turn that Protestantism is its great need—not a formal Protestantism or one seeking controversy for its own sake, but filled with the life and glow of evangelical religion. It is sadly

evident that the Bible has been conspicuous by its absence in large measure here. It would not be pleasant to repeat all that can easily be heard as to the state of morals and religious life among great numbers of the people here. There are, no doubt, God's own elect amidst the superstitious darkness and ignorance who yet manage to find and follow the Light, but in very many the light that is in them is darkness.

I visited a public library on the Plaza and asked



ON THE ROAD TO PONCE, NEAR CAYEY.

for a copy of the Bible. After some time the attendant courteously brought me from a back room where it was evidently little used, the Spanish translation of Bishop Amat, with notes and comments made from the standpoint of his Church. It was an elegantly bound volume, with beautiful engravings here and there through the book; but it is not a book which has been freely in the hands or largely in the hearts and minds of the people.

The characteristic marks of Spanish-American life are found everywhere. American government has already wrought wonderful improvements in schools, in sanitation, in taxation, and in many other ways, but no civil government can lay the axe at the root of the tree.

An American lady on the steamer repeated a conversation between herself and a Puerto Rican gentleman who complained that Protestants were coming to the island to interfere with their religion. "You know very well," she replied, "that you have no religion. The women of your families, many of them, go to church, but the men never go," and this is evidently a testimony generally true. The most shocking accounts of priestly immorality are everywhere to be heard. There is therefore abundant room for every form of evangelistic effort, and especially for Bible work, and what is better it all seems to be well received. Certainly the field is wide open for the colporteur.

It is delightful to go from mission to mission and see everywhere a people approachable and willing to listen—in many cases singularly open to the gospel. The Puerto Rican has the urbane habit that belongs to the Spaniard generally, and he is at the present moment strongly drawn to America and to the Americans. There seems to be a gentleness and delicacy of sentiment in the native character, too, strangely attractive—mingled at times with something of sadness. The national song of Puerto Rico is a love song, full of quaint grace and a touching pathos. Oh that these kindly and longing hearts may know the love of Christ!

I had the pleasure of preaching in the Presbyterian Church at San Turce on Sabbath evening. Dr. Drees, of the Methodist Church, kindly acted as interpreter, or "interrupter" some one expresses it. Such a "duet" sermon is difficult for both preachers, but Dr. Drees, a master of Spanish, made it as easy as it could be made. It was a wonderful sight to see the congregation of about three hundred persons. Blacks and whites mingled in fair proportion in the audience, the blacks of various shades being in the majority. Around the windows outside in the warm evening there was another set of auditors. A tropical climate makes churches, as well as other public buildings, peculiarly open. The great windows and doors makes it possible for the preacher to preach to "those that are without." At the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Hall, the pastor, I spoke on the Bible and its circulation, and ventured even to suggest that some day we might organize a Puerto Rico Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society—and probably for the first time in Puerto Rico a collection was taken for the American Bible Society. It was an experience long to be remembered at this and other meetings to be surrounded by these poor black people, most of them unable to speak a word of English, though all eager to do so, to have them clasp my hand and sometimes tell me their names and convey as some how the soul does convey itself, the silent expression of Christian brotherhood.

#### To Ponce.

At five o'clock the next morning we took a carriage over the Military Road to Ponce, and for fourteen hours were en route, the Rev. Mr. Hall and Mrs. Hall going with me. Who could ever describe such a journey, and its companion journey back the next day, for we were obliged to return in order to meet the missionaries in council on Wednesday, so that the whole 160 miles was covered in about two days, bringing us back to San Turce at midnight on Tuesday. I have ridden over the Cornice Road on the Riviera, and climbed to the Great Ormes Head on the North coast of Wales, and taken some other famous mountain drives, but in its way this is unique above any other. To Northern eyes it seems like a vast botanical garden in which the rarest tropical plants have been collected without limit or without stint, and then suddenly thrust up toward the sky. The great patches of sugar and bananas and coffee and tobacco. the royal palms and the cocoanut palms lifting their feathery plumage to the skies, robing not only the valleys and hill slopes but the very mountain tops with their gorgeousness, the brilliant azure of the sky, the everlasting green of the hills and valleys, the glimpses as we draw toward Ponce, of the blue Caribbean in the distance—all these are painted on the retina of memory in glowing colors. As we near the villages there are the signs of American ideas and thrift in the schoolhouses which are being built, some of them completed. The flag flies over them, and some times a bright-faced school ma'am stands in the doorway with her little charges about her. There are fifty thousand public school children now in the schools and fifty thousand more waiting their turn. We dined at Cayey, the village where the American and Spanish forces faced each other ready to begin deadly battle when the news of peace came. At the table there was a young girl from Philadelphia, the teacher of the village school. I asked her how the people received her work. She said, "I not only have the children in the day-time, but some of the men have asked me to begin a night school for them." This indicates the general temper and an increasing one through the country. The people have a mind to learn and to have their children learn, and, of course, our Bible work must greatly share the benefit when the schoolmaster is abroad in Puerto Rico.

I cannot speak of Ponce particularly, where we had a pleasant and satisfactory conference with the missionaries, nor of a hundred other places and things of interest. After a few more days in the vicinity of San Juan, the Spanish Mail Steamship El Ciudad el Cadiz made her way on Saturday afternoon into the harbor, having been duly announced on the San

Christobal fort, and late that night, accompanied to the ship by our faithful colporteur, Mr. Kolthoff, we found a boat to put us on board. There is only one steamer a month, so it must be taken whenever it comes. It was nearly midnight when I clambered up her dark sides, and early on Sabbath morning, with the glory of the sunrise about us, the anchor came up and we were off for Cuba, breathing a "Farewell to San Juan," which may be found in another part of the *Record*.

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

#### A MESSAGE FROM BRAZIL.

UR Agent in Brazil, the Rev. H. C. Tucker, who sailed from New York in November, has been heard from. He arrived at Para on December 13. "I find," he writes, "that Para is suffering now from a dreadful financial crisis; there is complaint everywhere of a lack of money. The brethren engaged with us in the work, however, are doing what they can, and I am happy to report that there are continual sales, though they are not so large as they would be under more favorable financial conditions. Business men are so hopeful that the incoming rubber crop will greatly relieve the situation. To-morrow I am expecting to embark for Manaes, about a thousand miles up the Amazon; on my return will spend a few days more in this city, and then take in our work on the coast to Rio, where I hope to land about January 12 or 15."

The following story related to me by an elderly lady, now a member of one of the Protestant congregations in Para, may interest the readers of the *Record*.

In the year 1828 her father, then a young man, was in the city of Rio de Janeiro. A few boxes of Scriptures had been sent to some foreign Christian merchant in Rio previous to that date for distribution among the Brazilians. It seems that the news had reached the Vatican at Rome that certain Protestant books and Bibles were being circulated and read in Rio; whereupon his holiness, the Pope, gave orders to have them all gathered up and burned. This order was being fulfilled, and there was to be a great bonfire in one of the public squares of the city. This young man from the north of Brazil happened to be passing along at that time and saw another young man, friend of his, with a New Testament in hand which he was taking to deliver up to be burned. He asked that the book be given to him instead of being delivered to the priest or bishop to be burned; said he was not afraid to take it home with him and to read it. The book was accordingly turned over to him. He very soon returned to the interior of one of the northern provinces, by and by was married,

and reared a family. For many years he read this wonderful and despised book; his religious convictions were greatly influenced, and his whole life changed. He died in the year 1857, trusting in Christ as his Saviour, having abandoned many of the errors and superstitions of the Romish Church. Members of his family were greatly influenced in their religious convictions and in their lives by the truths of the Testament. Twenty years ago this woman, a daughter of his, moved to the city of Para. Just as soon as she knew of the work of the first Protestant missionary she sought the place of worship and soon became a member of the church. She says others of the family were likewise blessed in the reading of that book, and that she has been influenced by it all her life. She thinks that copy of the New Testament may still be in existence in the hands of another sister who lives some distance away. She promises to try and getlit for me. How wonderful that this New Testament, so near to being once destroyed by the order of the Pope, should have had such a wonderful power in that family. This lady says that some of their neighbors and friends were likewise interested in the book and greatly influenced by its teachings.

The word is the Lord's, and He is ever pouring out His Spirit upon and blessing the reading of it.

# MOVEMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

RECENT letters from the Rev. Jay C. Goodrich, the Society's Agent in the Philippines, indicate decided activity in those islands. The estimated circulation for the month of October was 4,500 copies of the Scriptures. The Agent writes:

We have secured two men in place of Mr. Lazenby and Mr. Worser; one of them, Mr. Bear, has just reached Vigan after a tedious and dangerous trip up the west coast of Luzon, prostrated twice on the way and cared for in the Military Hospital. He persevered through constant torrents of rain. His sales were good in spite of the fact that this country has been canvassed twice before and we have only one Gospel printed as yet in the language in the provinces traversed. He found many of the people too poor to pay even the price we ask for the Gospel.

In Vigan, where Mr. Bear will make his headquarters, he found that sales are practically impossible by the edicts of the priests, that call in and burn the Scriptures already circulated in that region. The people show their enmity in many ways, but as yet have attempted no violence. Mr. Wright, who began work this month, is at present selling in Manila; while a soldier he circulated many hundreds of copies among the people, and later when in command, native scouts continued the work.

We have received the second and corrected edition of St. Luke in Pampanga; St. Matthew, St. Luke, and St. John in Tagalog are also on the shelves. I cannot give you a full report of sales as we have no reports in on account of rains, but Mr. Turner and Mr. Wright sold last week on the streets of Manila 852 copies. We have in hand the Gospel of St. Matthew in the Visayan de Cebuan, translated by Chaplain John Randolph, with the assistance of competent native helpers. Chaplain Randolph presents this without any expense to the Society, and wishes that whatever value is placed upon the work may be credited to the North Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. We are greatly indebted to Chaplain Randolph for this careful translation of that Gospel.

### FROM JAPAN.

In a report of Christian work in Japan, Miss L. E. Case gives an instance of a church about ten miles from Osaka that had become so reduced in numbers that it was about to be given up. But just then a Bible woman from Kobu visited the place, kept the church members together, and with great tact and prayer so encouraged and strengthened them that the organization has been continued, and is now a bright light in that village.

Owing to the stringent laws against Christianity, and the difficulty of acquiring a sufficient knowledge of the language, it was more than ten years after missionaries went to Japan before any translation of the Scriptures was published. In the meantime some use was made of the Chinese translations, but only expert Chinese scholars could use them. While the work of translation was in progress, and only one of the Gospels was published in Japanese, a doctor came to me with a copy of an English Bible and said, "I want to learn to read English so that I can read this book and learn about Christianity."

He was a man of ordinary mental gifts, but thoroughly in earnest in seeking to make himself acquainted with God's way of salvation for sinful men. By the use of the Chinese Version, and a Dictionary of the Bible, he gradually came to an understanding of the essential truths of the Scriptures, and found in the teachings of Christ great satisfaction. With the ability to comprehend the words of the Scripture his

interest in the study of English ceased. From that time he devoted his leisure hours to a careful study of God's word, and made it the guide of his life.

On the organization of the First Presbyterian Churce in Japan he was chosen a deacon, and was a faithful and regular attendant at all the services. His consistent life gave constant evidence that the religion which he embraced was more than an outward and formal profession, and that he was truly led by the Spirit of God. While never gloomy or despondent, he was always serious and quiet in his manner, like one who thought much and deeply upon eternal things.

About a year after he became a Christian I missed him one Sabbath from the service. It was so unusual for him to be absent that I inquired of one of the church members if he could tell me the cause. He replied that the doctor was sick.

I called upon him and found that he was rapidly sinking with consumption. He realized that his end was approaching, and his only anxiety seemed to be in regard to his wife and family. Calling a short time later I found him unable to speak. His friends had become alarmed at his condition and had hung a scroll near by with a picture of one of their gods upon it; and just below it was some incense burning as an offering. Seeing that I noticed it, he beckoned to his wife to come to his side, and whispered to her that she should tell me that the scroll and incense were not there in accordance with his wish, and he had no faith in them. "I am trusting in Christ alone. He comforts me, and I shall soon go to be with Him in heaven."

A few days after he passed peacefully away to join the host of the redeemed in glory, another trophy of God's redeeming grace and testimony that the word of God is adapted to meet the needs of men in every land and clime.

URING the recent revival in Japan a young man remained after one of the meetings in Tokyo and asked the leader, "Can any one who has been guilty of crime be admitted into the Christian Church?" "Yes," said the leader, "the Christian religion is for sinners. Christ came to save those who are lost and ruined by sin."

Thereupon the young man burst into tears and said, "Oh, I have committed many crimes. But I deeply repent. I earnestly desire to be a better man."

Then he went on to tell how he came to be there, and in that state of mind. He was visiting a friend, who was a Christian, and received a present of a New Testament and a hymn book. He did not read them, but as he was leaving home to come to Tokyo his mother put them with other things into his bundle.

Soon after he reached Tokyo he was arrested on

suspicion of being implicated in a certain crime. But when the police searched his bundle and found the Testament and hymn book, they released him at once, believing that the posession of such books was a demonstration of his good character.

Strange to say from that time he resolved to be a good man. Hearing of the meeting he went a long distance in order to attend them and find that religion which produced such excellent results. What a proof this is of the high esteem in which the Bible is held in Japan.

# BIBLE WORK AMONG TAMIL WOMEN. By Mrs. J. H. Wyckoff, Arcot Mission.

About thirty years ago a missionary mother, who already had left four children in America, sent thither for their education her two remaining daughters

whom she had kept with her till they were ten and twelve years old; and as she returned to her emptied house, though she had still with her a boy of five, the care of a large boarding school and the many scattering labors that fall to the lot of a lady in a large central station, yet to fill the void created by losing her little daughters she prayed the Lord to give her some special work for Him among India's daughters. Up to that time the caste Hindu houses of that city of Madura had been closed to the missionaries. But not much time elapsed before a friendly Hindu gentleman, very anxious that his wife should be taught the wool work he had seen in the missionary lady's hands, ac-

cepted the one condition imposed for such lessonthat a hearing must first be given by the ladies of his household to the reading and explaining The first visit was rather a of the Scriptures. formidable one all around. Five minutes had been fixed as the limit of time for the Scripture lesson. The timid wife stood in a corner; the mother-in-law and grandmother, apprehensive of some dire result to the family from this new departure, remained as it were on the defence; and the mental attitude of none of the hearers that day could be described as receptive to the truth. There had been but few repetitions of this visit, however, before the five minute limit was far too short for the desire of those hearers. Gradually more houses were opened, and thus a large and ever-increasing work was begun which has now extended in that city until twenty

Bible women and more are daily at work, with a total of more than a thousand pupils on their list, and all who will learn are taught to read, going from the first book into the Gospels for their text books, and memorizing at the same time a series of verses from the Bible that teach the main truths of man's need and God's purposes of love, and also learning as narratives the Gospel stories. Another corps of workers labor in hamlets and villages around the city, some of them going out daily the short distances; some living in the villages where they work, and under the supervision of a separate missionary who tours among them as she can. This is but a type of the work that is going on in many cities.

Eight or nine years ago one Bible woman was employed in the town of Tindivanam, who visited irregularly in a few houses where she was allowed to talk



A GROUP OF BIBLE WOMEN.

about her religion if she taught the women a little crochet or knitting; the rest of her time was spent in wayside preaching with no very definite aim. There were none who would learn to read, she said, nor had she any expectation of finding such pupils: and, as might be expected, the fancy-work pupils when questioned as to what of Scripture they had been supposed to learn, would bring forward the ready made country excuse: "We are but women, what can we know?" the words that went in at one ear came out at the other. I felt that zenana work might surely be started here as elsewhere, and when a younger woman applied to me, I conditioned her employment on her ability to persuade some women to learn their letters as well as listen to the Bible; so she went to work to find those who could be induced to embark on this new voyage of discovery in regions intellectual. It was pioneer work. There were those who consented to begin, but as they made not the least mental exertion themselves, would not buy a book, nor look at one given to them except in the presence of the teacher, their progress was not stimulating to themselves or to their neighbors. There were others who seemed desirous of learning, but could not endure the ridicule of their male relatives, who scornfully asked: "Are you expecting to pass the B. A. examination?" Other timid ones would begin to learn in a neighbor's house, ashamed to let their desires be known to their own husbands; or perhaps require the Bible woman to come half a dozen times before the necessary secrecy could be maintained in their own houses for one lesson. Only a few who had learned to read as children in the Hindu Girls' School would consent to continue with Scripture instruction in their homes. But finally the beginning was made, and with many intermissions for lack of a suitable worker, has been continued ever since; and now my complaint is that I cannot get workers, while the pupils say in vain, "Can you not send me a teacher every day? She only comes two or three times a week." The only visit I have yet made to even the outside of a Brahman home in caste-bound Tindivanam was the result of gratitude for the sympathetic words and seasonable advice of our worker to Brahman parents who were in distress over the sickness of their child. "Pray to the Lord Jesus and take your child to the hospital," was her prompt recommendation, and in their despair they followed the advice, and the child recovered. A baby born in another home was shamefully neglected after its birth because of a harelip, till the zenana woman came in one day, took it lovingly on her lap, protested against their thought that its misfortune was due to the evil influence of a recentleclipse, and comforted the mother by telling her what Christian doctors could easily do for the child when it was a little older to remedy the defect. A merchant was in terror because of the prediction of a traveling soothsayer that his only daughter would not survive a certain date, and it needed all the wit and wisdom the Bible woman could summon to counteract his needless apprehensions; nor did she lose the opportunity, after the date was safely passed, of pointing out the folly of such fears, and the beauty of trusting our lives to God. In the house of a Komatti family, bigoted caste keepers, she found ready listeners only when they were in trouble of a very peculiar kind. The aged head of the house had been feeble for a long time, and when it was thought his time had come to die, the family, though poor, had given to the Brahmans a cow and a calf as the very surest method of securing the safe conduct of his soul to heavenly bliss. Contrary to expectation the old man did not die, and their dismay was great, for the passage money to Paradise would not be returned, nor would the ticket hold good for another season!

Brahmin women who may not invite the Bible woman to their homes will listen to her when they are getting water from the tank. In company with her we have visited surrounding villages and hamlets and have sometimes started out not knowing whither we should go. Occasionally we have had to stand in the streets with our messages and songs, no one offering us so much as the edge of a pail to sit on; and sometimes this is less embarrassing than to have to accept the long reclining chair, sent for me from the house of some village potentate. Seated in such a chair, which filled quite one-half of the little lowroofed veranda, I had a pleasant conversation with some Reddies one morning, they listening most courteously; and when I rose to go I found hot coffee had been ordered for me in which the flavor of ginger quite overpowered the flavor of coffee. The Bible woman had left me here and gone farther up the street where they had been drawn into conversation with the one Brahman of the place, a young man of some experience of the world, the owner of that reclining chair, and also of a gorgeous red embroidered cashmere shawl that was draped over his shoulders. Again I must needs be seated in that reclining chair, and for a time the young man seemed to be a most interested listener as I read from the 103d Psalm. But he listened only for his own purpose, and catching at the verse "as the heaven is high above the earth," he asked what was meant by heaven, insisting that it was nothing but atmosphere, and that he was inclosing heaven between his two hands. As we do not like to enter upon a mere trial of wits at such a time, I answered politely, but soon rose to go, saying, "I think you do not care to hear us longer now." "Ah," said he, "you must not get angry, that is contrary to your own religion." We could not get access to the high caste women there, so went on to the Parachery and were soon surrounded by a small group of poor women who listened a few minutes till their attention was diverted by an incident that made our own hearts sore, though a jeering laugh from a young man was the only notice taken of it by the crowd. One of our smiling listeners, a pleasant faced young girl, was suddenly pounced upon by an angry mother-in-law, who grabbed her by the shoulders, twitched her around, and as she pushed her fiercely into the narrow entrance to their house, spit after her with a malicious hate that seemed fiendish. One does not come away exultant from such a visit; the novelty cf your coming, your appearance fill the mind of your hearers; you are oppressed even as you look into their smiling faces with the seeming impossibility of awakening any thirst for the water of life, or imparting any knowledge of the Giver of that water of life in such an interview. Our sufficiency is indeed not

of ourselves, nor are we of ourselves able to accomplish anything.

Perhaps the most serious hindrances to more spiritual results from the vast amount of work done for Hindu women lie in the character of the workers. Peculiar temptations indeed beset the pathway of the Tamil woman who enters upon this work. She is often launched into it without any particular fitness or preparation, but because she has been left a widow, dependent upon her own exertions for a livelihood, and because there is no one else available for employment. The work itself, taking her about the town as it does, into others houses among strangers, good, bad, and indifferent, is contrary to all Hindu ideas of propriety for a woman, and in breaking loose from these restraints she is in danger of losing the unobtrusive modesty and quiet bearing that are so essential for her own best influence. Lesson times may degenerate into seasons of mere gossip. A woman with a fluent tongue may easily satisfy herself with random talks on the sins of her hearers instead of the direct teaching of God's word, or she may even be found preaching to the Hindus a morality that she does not practice in her own private life, and thus fall into the sin of insincerity and hypocrisy, and be utterly unfit to draw a soul to the Saviour whom she herself dishonors. Oh, how constantly do we who employ these women need to pray for them, to appreciate their dangers, to labor for their spiritual growth, to open unto them the word of God, which alone is able to make them wise unto salvation, and above all, for their sakes, to sanctify ourselves. We have cause to mourn for some who have not escaped the snares spread for them by the enemy of souls, but we have also cause for rejoicing in the way in which God has owned and blessed the work of many others.

#### THE WAR IN AFRICA.

THE Rev. C. W. Kilbon, a missionary of the American Board, at Adams, in Natal, South Africa, sends us the following interesting notes on the war which still drags its weary length along in Africa. It must move the heart of Christendom to pray more earnestly that God will make wars to cease to the ends of the earth.

This sad and protracted war has affected the sale of Scriptures much, as it has indeed our other Zulu publications. The war began the latter part of 1899. The effect is best seen by a comparison of sales for 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901.

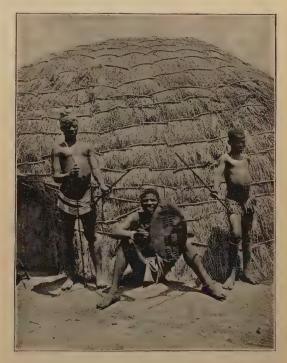
Comparison of yearly sales of Zulu Scriptures showing the effect of the South African war:

					No. (	Copies Sold
January-December, 18	398,					5,976
January-December, 18	399.		1			4,362
January-June 1900,		٠.				1,009
July-December, 1900,						2,445
Total,						3,454
January-June, 1901,						551

Thus, beginning with 1898, the year before the war began, sales have steadily decreased. The expectation during 1900 that the war would soon be over seems to have increased the sales the last half of that year—the number sold July to December being nearly two and one-half the number sold January to June. As this expectation of the speedy close of the war was not realized, the sales for the first half of 1901 again show a decided falling off.

These facts also indicate how widely the Zulu Scriptures circulated on the gold fields, and over the area generally which the war covers; and perhaps, as well, how the natives miss the money they earned on the gold fields with which they bought their Bibles and Testaments.

Expectation runs high in South Africa. However



FOR THE COLPORTEUR TO VISIT.

distressing the present tenacious strife is, yet all who have interests to serve—political, commercial, religious—are ready at a moment's notice, when the way opens, to make the utmost of their opportunity. This is not only so with those already in this land, but every berth in the many steamers that now run from England to South Africa is reported to be already engaged up to Christmas, and tons upon tons of merchandise await shipment. According to the human outlook an extensive nation is sure to spring into being south of the Zambezi River with astonishing rapidity.

The awakening natives are rubbing their eyes to see what all this means to them. They cannot see, neither can we very clearly, but it is certain that knowledge is to run to and fro, and opportunity wil I offer on every hand for disseminating books, especially the Scriptures, the chief publication in their own language. We look for extensive and continually increasing demands upon us for a supply of Bibles and Testaments.

# FROM CHINA.

Wonderful Demand for Bibles.

THE following items from our Agent in China are of special interest, and show the progress of events and an extraordinary and unexpected eagerness to have the Bible on the part of the Chinese.

The Chinese authorities are very much pleased at our withdrawing the claim for books destroyed, and I made it clear that we did not want to demand indemnity for any loss about which there could be the slightest doubt. The amount was small, and its payment by the officials would have been a mere bagatelle, but they felt that the destruction of the books had no connection with the Boxer disturbance and did not want it charged to it. I am convinced that they are right and that the culprits were not Boxers, but ordinary rowdies or brigands who are to be found in this part of China at all times.

The state of the tweether the venerable viceroy, Li Hung Chang, was ordered north to negotiate with the allies as peace commissioner, the disorderly element which is always a menace to the peace of the southern provinces would take advantage of the departure of Li Hung Chang, who had suppressed them with an iron hand, to foment trouble. To a certain extent this fear was justified by the abortive attempt to blow up the yamen of his weak and unpopular successor; but the present viceroy, Tu Mu, has held the reins with a firm hand, and all is peaceful and quiet within the Two Kwangs. He has settled all of the claims growing out of the disturbances of last year, and, so far as I can learn, to the entire satisfaction of the Missions concerned. I do not think that there is the remotest possibility of trouble in any of the southern provinces. Of course in these districts which were first occupied by missionaries, and in which so much Bible work has been done during the past half century, we do not have our largest sales, but there is still a very important work for us to do, and I am pleased to find the conditions so favorable for doing it.

There seems to have been a wonderful reaction all over the empire from the bitter persecutions of last year, and in no part is this more apparent than in many districts where the disturbances were the greatest. I believe that we shall have our greatest success in the provinces where the fires of persecution raged the fiercest. The call for Scriptures is unparalleled. To a certain extent we were prepared for the demand which I felt sure would come, but during the past

two months our resources have been taxed to the utmost to keep pace at all with the orders which came piling in upon us. On the last steamers which left for the north before the close of navigation for the winter, we sent the largest shipment we ever made to Tientsin and Peking. From West China the demand for Scriptures is phenomenal. I cannot understand it. Mr. Laughton took with him what we both thought was an ample supply of Bibles and Testaments, but he sold out the entire lot in a few weeks. From his reports already received he had sold over 1,000 Bibles and 3,400 Testaments. He wired me to send a new supply, and as he had more than 1,000 Bibles and about 3,000 Testaments on the way which must have reached him before he telegraphed me, I take it that these were also disposed of, for he said that he had not a single Bible or Testament in stock. He has since wired for 2,700 Bibles and 5,000 Testaments, and we cannot get them bound fast enough to meet his sales. In a letter just to hand he says:

"I have been as busy as I could be sending out Bibles and New Testaments. Since I returned I have sent out 61 Bibles, 327 Testaments, and 9,550 Portions. These have all been sold. I forgot to state that at Chengtu and the various stations I visited I either sold or took orders for 247 Bibles and 320 New Testaments. To-day my last Bibles and New Testaments were all sold out so that I have not a single copy left. After consultation I wired you to duplicate my orders. The demand for Scriptures is something marvelous, and every one thinks we are only at the beginning of a great movement."

The Rev. Spencer Lewis, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, writes me: "There is an increase of about one hundred inquirers in the Mission a week, and the demand for Scriptures is phenomenal."

\* \* \*

It appears that the demand for Bibles and Testaments is coming largely from inquirers, and this is a very hopeful sign. I believe that there will be a very great ingathering into the Church in the next few months, and we must supply these people with Bibles and Testaments. I am afraid if this unprecedented demand for Bibles and Testaments continues we shall have to ask for an additional grant for manufacture. I hope not, but I assume that the Society does not want me to throw away this marvelous opportunity for circulating the word of God, and under conditions most favorable to its teachings being received. As a sign of the times, I wish to say that I received an application from the head of the English department of a purely Chinese College, which has been in existence for more than thirty years, for copies of the English Bible for the use of his students. He told me that the Directors favored putting the book of books into the hands of the students. Pray for God's blessing to accompany His written word.

I am much encouraged at the outlook., Reform is

again in the air, and the Dowager seems to have realized that she must head the reform movement or go to the wall. I do not believe she is sincere, but she may raise a spirit by her reform edicts which she cannot put down.

\* \* \*

Early last autumn the China Inland Mission sent a deputation of missionaries, under official escort, to visit the scenes of the outrages in the Province of Shansi. The purpose of the visit was to ascertain all the facts they could concerning the martyrdom of the missionaries and converts, to rélieve the necessities of the surviving native Christians, and to adjust claims for damages.

A part (but only a small part) of the province was visited by a terrible famine, and the people are consequently very poor. All of the Christians lost their Bibles and Testaments, and they will have to be pro-

vided with others. The "people are anxious to get copies of the book which enabled their neighbors to bear unflinchingly the most barbarous and cruel torture. Mr. Orr-Ewing thinks there will be a great demand for Scriptures from the district visited by him, and he strongly urges me to have a big stock of Bibles and Testaments ready by the time navigation opens in the spring. I have told you of the unprecedented demand we have had from other places. notably the north and the west. I have every reason to believe that the call for Scriptures will be general and such as has never been heard of in China. We must be prepared to meet it. At the present time I cannot get Bibles bound fast enough to fill the orders that are crowding in upon us. I have just ordered an additional 5,000 Mandarin Bibles printed in Japan. and most of these will be required to fill orders already on file.

# DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

BIBLE VERSIONS, OLD AND NEW.

A NOTEWORTHY article on the above theme appeared recently in *The Congregationalist*, by Dr. A. E. Dunning, from which we are privileged to make some interesting extracts.

The first written translation of the Jewish Scriptures appeared at Alexandria in Egypt about 280 B. C. It was a rendering of a part or the whole of the first five books, called the Pentateuch, into Greek and is known as the Septuagint, because of a story that seventy translators did the work. But it was little esteemed by orthodox Jews, and for a long time was used only in private by those Jews whose language was Greek. Other parts of the Old Testament were translated from time to time, and finally the Septuagint came into use in synagogue services. Jesus and the apostles usually quoted from it. In the early Christian Church it was regarded by many as sacred as the Hebrew, and by some, no doubt, as the original Scriptures.

When Christianity became the religion of peoples whose native tongue was Latin, translations of the Bible were made into that language from the Greek, but for a long time with poor results. At last the great scholar, Jerome, with twenty years of labor, made a translation of the Old and New Testaments, mainly from the Hebrew and Greek. He completed it 405 A. D. Its use was bitterly opposed by Christians and Jerome was denounced and persecuted. Many loved the errors of their old Bibles better than the correct renderings of the new. Some centuries passed before it was adopted by the Church. At last it became known as the Vulgate, or version of the common people, and for a thousand years was the one Bible of Christians, though with many emendations of Jerome's translation. It is still the version read in Roman Catholic churches. It was the first book printed from movable types.

English-speaking people for many ages had only the Latin Bible, with some paraphrases in their own tongue. John Wycliffe made the first complete English Bible, translating it from the Latin. But when this was issued in 1383, the Latin Bible had come to be venerated as coming direct from God. It was even regarded as more sacred than the original. When the Complutensian Polyglot was published, giving the Hebrew, Latin, and Greek texts in parallel columns, the Latin, being in the middle column, was compared to Christ crucified between two thieves. Of course the translation of the Bible into English was regarded as wicked. Wycliffe's Bibles were burned, and so was his body, after he died, the ashes being scattered far and wide in order to prevent his resurrection. The reading of the book was forbidden under heavy pains and penalties.

The revival of learning in the latter part of the fifteenth century made a new world, and the discovery of America made it still newer. Many English Christians longed for a new Bible, one which they could read. William Tyndale undertook to satisfy their desires, but his English New Testament, translated from the Greek and published in 1526, was condemned by the authorities of the Church. The Bishop of London bought thousands of copies, in the hope of destroying the entire work, and burned them. With the money thus furnished by the orthodox bishop Tyndale kept the presses going, and in time the Old Testament came after the New. But Tyndale was caught, and, after he had been put to death by strangling, his body, like his Bibles, was committed to the flames. It was still a crime to change the words of the Holy Scriptures, although the words that were venerated were not the original

Scriptures. Yet other translations appeared from time to time, until, after Elizabeth was crowned in 1558, the Geneva Bible became the favorite of the common people. It was the one brought by the Pilgrims when they came to New England.

The annotations of the Geneva Bible were strongly democratic and Calvinistic, and sharply criticised the Roman Catholic Church. They did not please King James, and in 1604, shortly after he came to the throne, he summoned the bishops and clergy of the Church of England to prepare a new translation. This, with the labor of many wise men, was finished in 1611. This is the King James Bible, and was, as we are told on the title page, "translated out of the original tongues; and with the former translations diligently compared and revised, by his Majesty's special command." More than one generation passed before the King James Version supplanted the Geneva Bible in popular esteem. But gradually it came to be known as the Authorized Version, though no one knows when or by whom it was authorized. It has been in use so long that many others beside the deacon we have mentioned suppose it to have been St. James' Bible and the one that St. Paul used.

But in the early part of the last half century the need of a new translation began to be much discussed in Great Britain and the United States. Many new manuscripts in the original had been discovered, among them three of great value. Great advance had been made in the knowledge of Hebrew since the Authorized Version was translated. A new science of philology had been developed. The English language had considerably changed and had been much enriched during the last two centuries. The demand for a revision resulted, in 1870, in the formation of a company of the most noted British scholars to attempt a new translation. These were divided into two groups, one to translate the Old Testament and the other the New Testament. American scholars accepted invitations to cooperate with those in Great Britain, and also formed two groups. The revised New Testament was published in 1881 and the Old Testament in 1885. This new Bible, which will probably be known to future generations as the Victorian Version, has been much criticised, yet has awakened great interest. But it has not yet supplanted the King James Version. Perhaps it never will.

The Oxford and Cambridge University presses, which published the Revised Version, recently issued that version with the changes preferred by the American revisers which were rejected by the English. Last September the surviving members of the American companies issued an edition which is the result of their labor for several years and is called the American Standard Revision. It is in important respects a new Bible, and is now the most accurate translation into English yet made.

But every year now witnesses the issue of new translations. Little more than the mention of the most important ones can be made here.

The Twentieth Century New Testament is the work of twenty scholars in Great Britain representing various denominations. It is a modernization, rendering the Greek text into language used by the English people to-day. The first volume includes the four Gospels and the Acts, placing first the book of Mark. The second volume contains Paul's letters to the churches. The remainder of the New Testament constitutes the third volume.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has not authorized the reading of the Revised Version in its pulpits. But some years ago the General Convention of that body in this country appointed a commission to suggest new marginal renderings in connection with the Authorized Version. This commission has lately completed its work. The General Convention which met at San Francisco in October authorized the publication of a Bible to contain the text of the Authorized Version, the text and renderings of the American revision, and the commission's renderings in an appendix; and any or all of these can be used. These various renderings will probably find their way after a time into the text and thus another new Bible will be made.

New arrangements of the text by means of different kinds of type and division into separate volumes have helped to make the Bible a new book to many readers. Of these the pioneer is Moulton's Modern Reader's Bible. The arbitrary chapter and verse divisions are ignored, and different forms of literature, such as oration, ode, song, and dialogue are plainly shown. The Revised Version is used with generous substitution of marginal renderings for those of the text.

A somewhat similar plan is followed in the Temple Bible, which is being issued in twenty-four 16mo volumes, each volume being under the care of a separate editor, who prepares an introduction and notes. The King James text is used.

The Eversley Bible, in eight volumes, contains the King James text in paragraphs with the omission of any reference to chapter and verse divisions.

Dr. Dunning then briefly describes some of the translations recently put forth by individual scholars, which the limit of space forbids us to quote. He concludes with the prophecy and hope of "a new Bible" taking "the supreme place in English literature."

#### FLORIDA SEMINOLES.

AN Agent writes: "I fear I am not going to be able to sell any more to the Florida Seminoles, as a minister, who has been selling Creek books among them, writes in his latest letter that although the young men are determined to have them and learn to read them they are compelled

to hide them to save them from being burned. The old Indians have decided against them in their Council."

RS. F. A. PEGRAM, of Shopton P. O., N. C., wife of one of our Life Members, has interested her Sabbath school class—Coral Beatty, Bessie Beach, Ada Campbell, Mary Choate.

Bertha Curlee, Janie and Iva Davenport, Genie Freeman, Macie McGinn, Irma and Duelle Marshall, Mabel and Macie Potts, Leone Price, Beulah Stowe, Jessie Sparrow, Kate Watt, and Allie Walker—and they have sent us a contribution for our work. Are there not other Life Members who can interest their own children or their Sunday school classes in Bible circulation?

# MISCELLANEOUS.

#### PERSONAL BIBLE STUDY.

AFTER all that critics and translators and expositors have done or can do to help us in the study of the Bible, we must not allow their helpful labors, great as they are, to become a substitute for faithful and devout inquiries of our own. The glory of these Scriptures is that in the main they are self-interpreting. No translation of them ever made has been so defective that an earnest seeker after the truth need fail in finding therein the way of eternal life. The old Greek Septuagint, the Latin Vulgate, the Douay version, and all modern versions, in whatever language, all contain in substance the same divine and blessed word of God.

It is to be feared that many waste more time in the perusal of so-called Bible and lesson helps than would be sufficient to master the main contents of the Bible itself. It is better to read the Acts of the Apostles through ten times, without any commentary or lesson help, than to read it once alone with ten commentaries. There are, indeed, many obscurities in all the sacred books. But they are comparatively so few and withal so incidental, that the ordinary reader may pass them over and lay hold on the many and great truths which are not difficult to apprehend. For the abiding profitableness of the Holy Scripture is not in the fragments of ancient history which it here and there records, not in reporting manners and customs of Oriental lands, not in the lists of names and places which have been incidentally preserved from oblivion, but rather, as the apostle admonishes us, these Scriptures are supremely profitable and divinely intended "for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may thus become perfect and completely furnished for every good work." The Bible is one great text-book of religion. We search these Scriptures with the conviction that we find therein the blessed lessons of eternal life. The experiences, the confessions, the songs, the parables, the proverbs, the prophecies of holy men of old, are living witnesses to all ages that the eternal God loves the world and has made wonderful and unspeakable manifestations of his truth and grace to men.

We should give most cordial welcome to all that helps us to a more thorough understanding of these lively oracles. In the Holy Scriptures we find history and biography and poetry and song, oratory and proverb, and parable and epistle and gospel memoirs, all alive with heavenly glow. Abraham and Isaac and Jacob and Moses and Samuel and Isaiah and Paul and, best of all, Jesus the Christ, speak to us from these holy writings, and the messages they bring us are full of spirit and life. Happy they who from childhood have, like Paul, "known the sacred writings, which are able to make one wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus."—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

# BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD.

NEW YORK, January, 1902.

#### AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House on Thursday, January 2, 1902, Theophilus A. Brouwer, Esq., Vice-President of the Society, in the chair.

Dr. Brett read a portion of the tenth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, and offered prayer.

The Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll, D.D., was formally presented to the Board of Managers as Secretary of the Society. After a few remarks by Mr. Brouwer, responded to appropriately by Dr. Ingersoll, the members of the Board greeted Dr. Ingersoll personally and welcomed him to his new position.

Among other matters of interest presented to the Society were the following: A second edition of the Pampanga St. Luke was reported as having been issued in Manila; the Gospel of St. Matthew in Ilocano was in press; that the Gospel of St. Luke, Visayan de Iloilo, was announced as ready in October; that the manuscript of the Visayan de Cebuan St. Matthew was now finished, and that two more Gospels in addition to St. Luke and the Acts in Pampanga, and three of the Gospels and Acts in Ilocano, were ready to be taken to Japan for publication, thus showing the progress of Bible translation in the Philippines.

Secretary Fox and Mr. James Wood, from the Board of Managers, were appointed to represent the Society at the General Conference of Foreign Mission Boards to be held in Toronto, Canada, in February.

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Secretary' Fox reported that in accordance with the direction of the Board he had visited the Agency in Puerto Rico, and had gone from there to visit the Agency in Havana.

A grant was made to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of 500 Zulu Bibles for the South African Mission, and \$250 worth of Ponape Testaments to the Micronesian Mission.

An additional appropriation of \$1,000 was made to the Cuban Agency for the current year.

The Secretaries reported the following consignments of books to foreign Agencies during the month of December: To the La Plata Agency, 9,498 volumes, value \$1,387.64; Levant Agency, 1,385 volumes, value \$432 55; Philippine Agency, 2,006 volumes, value \$525 of; Venezuela Agency, 1,427 volumes, value \$368.45; Mexico Agency, 5,893 volumes, value \$518.58; Brazil Agency, 1,115 volumes, value \$508.

The issues from the Bible House during the month of December were 109,311 volumes.

#### FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I give and bequeath to the American Bible Society, formed in New York in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, and incorporated in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the sum of ----, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society.

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#### Deceased Director.

Rev. John W. Beach, D.D., Middletown, Conn.

#### Deceased Members.

Rev. Benjaman F. Bradford, D.D., Upper Montclair, N. J.
Rev. Edward P. Sprague, D.D., Salem, N. Y.
Rev. Thomas G. Wall, D.D., New York, N. Y.
Rev. Joseph Longking, Yonkers, N. Y.
Rev. James E. Vance, Lucca, N. Dak.
Rev. Joseph H. Wythe, M.D., Oakland, Cal.
Rev. A. Buursma, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mary B. Dominick, New York, N. Y.
Gerit D. Van Vranken, M.D., Hempstead, N. Y.
George N. Bissell, Milford, N. Y.
Mrs. Eliza J. Clickener, Somerville, N. J.
Elizabeth G. Strong, Passaic, N. J.

# Summary of 7 Annual Reports of Auxiliary Societies received in December, 1901.

Receipts from sales in twelve months	\$245 03
Receipts from collections and donations	746 63
Paid American Bible Society on book account	150 21
Paid American Bible Society on donation account	400 00
Expended on their own fields	81 42
Value of books donated	12 10
Value of stock on hand at date	841 97
No. of these auxiliaries reporting general operations	3
Collecting and distributing agents employed	31
Families visited by them	575
Families found destitute	23
Destitute families supplied	23
Destitute individuals supplied in addition	6
Sabbath school children supplied	23

### RECEIPTS IN DECEMBER, 1901.

LEGACIES		
Aydelotte, Betsey E., late of Cincin-		
nati, O	\$30	00
Bowser, Samuel, late of Bureau, Ill.	3,997	00
Brunot, Mrs. A. H., late of Pittsburg,		
Pa	709	00
Graham, Jane S. W., late of Media,		
Pa	14,501	00
Jones, Mrs. Mary, late of Middle		
Granville, N. Y.	830	61
Renick, Anna B., late of Falling	# O.O.	00
Springs, W. Va Smith, Mary, late of Morris Park,	500	00
	500	00
N. Y Vanderburgh, Charles E., late of	200	00
Minneapolis, Minn	500	00
minucapons, minu	500	
	821,567	61
LEGACIES AND GIFTS AS TRU	ISTS.	
Anonymous, Gift		00
Rowe, Caleb T., Legacy	4,850	
nowe, Caren I., Legacy	4,000	
	\$5,100	00
GIFTS FROM INDIVIDUALS AND	OTHE	T)
SOURCES.	OTHE	316
A Class of Little Girls, Steele Creek		00
S. S., N. C	\$1	
A Friend, Shell City, Mo	170	00
A Friend, Harmony Presbytery, S. C.		00
Alton, Anne, New York, N. Y.		00
Anderson, W. A., New York, N. Y		00
Anonymous		00
Anonymous		CO
Anonymous		00
Bacon, M. L., New York, N. Y		00
Ballantine, Robert I., Newark, N. J.	100	
Baxter, John H., Pittsburg, Ky		00
Beekman, Gerard, New York, N. Y	30	
Benedict, Robert D., New York.		
N. Y	5	00

ensel, Joseph, Brooklyn, N. Y	<b>\$5 00</b>	House of Hope Bible School, New-
erlin, H. W., New York, N. Y	2 00	ark, N. J
irk, Mr. and Mrs. C. W., Mineral		Hoyt, Alfred M., New York, N. Y
City, O	1 00	Hubinger, Mamie P., Pasadena, Cal
oyd, A. Z., Brooklyn, N. Y	1 00	Humphrey, H. L., Hudson, Wis
rown, Addison, New York, N. Y	30 00	Huntington, William, Hartford,
arleton, Mrs. G. W., New York,	# 00	Irwin, Mrs. M. W., Tingley, Ia
N. Y	5 00	
ash, Washington, D. C.	20 00	Jones, Mrs. W. S., Red Bank, N. J Judson, Henry I., New York, N. Y.
ollections through Cuba Agency,	2 00	King, Fred. A., New York, N. Y
Cubaomforting Circle, King's Daughters	. 200	Knowles, William H., Pensacola,
Shut In Society, Ref'd Ch., Leba-		Fla
	8 00	Kouwenhoven, Peter, Brooklyn,
non, N. Jottingham, J. K., Kansas City, Mo	1 00	N. Y
odds, Mrs. B. T., Sterling, Kan	50	Littlefield, Anna M., M.D., New Lon-
wight, John, New York, N. Y	150 00	don, N. H.
dgar, W. A., Sterling, Kan	2 70	Maeleado, Jose A., New York, N. Y.
dson, S. W., New York, N. Y	2 00	McGregor, James D., Shellrock, Ia.
ly, Ambrose K., New York, N. Y	500 00	Mcliroy, Miss Jennie, Sterling, Kan,
wan, James W., Milton, Wis	5 00	McNaugher, D. W., Pittsburg, Pa
indley, William M., M.D., Altoona,	0 00	Meserole, J. V., Brooklyn, N. Y
Pa	5 10	Milleman, C., New York, N. Y.
orce, Dr. J. F., Minneapolis, Minn.	25 00	Miller, H. W. H., Stamford, Conn
oster, A. L., Wilmington, Del	10 00	Mitchell, J. B., Grelton, O
allagher, J. E., New York, N. Y	2 00	Moir, Rev. William W., Lake Placid,
allaudet, Thomas, New York, N. Y.	3 00	N. Y
arrett, James J., Birmingham, Ala.	800 00	Morrell, Mrs. J. W., New York, N. Y.
ray, Nannie McC., North Bend, Neb.	50	Mosher, Mrs. Mary E., Shell City, Mo.
reen, Mrs. Caleb S., Trenton, N. J.	100 (0	Murray, George, Canon City, Col
reenwood, I. J., New York, N. Y	80 00	Newall, C. H., Asheville, N. C
ross, R. J., Dunkirk, N. Y	30 00	Newell, Mrs. A. J., Central City, Neb.
alderman, Gen. John A., Washing-		(For Korea.)
ton, D. C	5 60	Newlin, Mary A., Stanton, Del
ale, Albert C., Brooklyn, N. Y	5 00	Ott, Jacob, Warrensburg, Mo
all, Frank H., Jersey City, N. J	1 00	Patton, N., Sterling, Kan
amson, Lynde, New Haven, Conn.	5 00	Paul, Mrs. R. B., Geneseo, Ill
ead, Frezier D., Washington, D. C.,	2 00	Prentiss, Mrs. Joseph A., Winona,
entz, L. S., Brooklyn, N. Y	1 06	Minn
ickman, Louis C., Philadelphia, Pa.	2 50	Radford, Mrs. L. S., Lynchburg, Va.,
illman, John H., Greenwich, N. Y	1 00	Ray, Mrs. Jane, Hamden Junction, O.
ogan, Charles N., New York, N. Y.,	10 (0	Reynolds, Sarah B., Kingston, N. Y.
ood, A. J., Adrian, Mich	1 00	Russell, W. C., Hartford, Conn
opping, A. H., New York, N. Y	1 00	Sattler, Mr. and Mrs. William, Min-
oughton, Clemens S., Boston, Mass.	20 00	eral City, O

Schon, William and Emmie, Hills-		IOWA.		NORTH DAKOTA.	
boro, Tex	\$1 00 5 00	Belmond, Immanuel Ref'd Ch	\$8 42	Page, Meth. Ep. Ch	\$1.75
S. E. V. W., Mrs., and Mr. and Mrs.	5 00	Dallas, Center Pres. Ch	3 00	OHIO.	
S. V. W., Olathe, Kan		Marquoketa, Meth. Ep. Ch	2 00	Atwater, Meth. Ep. Ch	4 00
Shearin, Fannie, Macon, N. C	25	Northwest Iowa Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Sibley, First German Pres. Ch	2 00	Central Ohio Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch	310 00
Smith, J. Willison, Philadelphia, Pa.		Waukon, Bethlehem German Pres.	2 00	Cincinnati Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch	510 00
(For Japan.)	50 00	Ch	8 00	Clifton, Pres. Ch	9 32
Squires, Mrs. O. J., Lansingburg,		Wyman, Rehoboth Cong., Ref'd, and	0 00	Dell Roy, Meth. Ep. Ch	4 00
N. Y	5 00	Pres. Chs	10 30	Kinsman, First Cong. and Pres. Chs.	6 00
memory of her husband. Thomas		KANSAS.		North Ohio Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch Ohio Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch	7 00 283 00
Stephenson.)	100 00	Kansas City District West German		Radnor, Cong. Ch	30 00
Stratton, Robert M., New York, N. Y.		Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch	20 00	OREGON.	30 00
Tenney, Edward P., Roselle, N. J		Kinion, Cong. Ch	1 00	Bethany, German Bapt. Ch	4 00
Thanksgiving Offering from a band		Moundridge, Mennonite West Zion		German Pres. Ch	4 00
of worshipers in a country school-		Ch	20 00	Cedar Mills, German Cong. Ch	4 00
house, Bloomington, Neb	2 30	Wamega, First Meth. Ep. Ch	3 00	PENNSYLVANIA.	
The Misses G., New York, N. Y Two Elderly People, McGregor, Ia	3 (0		1 00	Beach Haven, Meth. Ep. Ch	3 00
Two small children of W. J. Harris,	1 00	KENTUCKY.	1 00	Bellefonte, Pres. S. S.	4 54
Jackson, Ga. (For China.)	20	Louisville, Highland Pres. Ch	4 60	Brockwayville, Pres. Ch	4 50
"Unnamed," Monroe, La	50 00	Newport, First Pres. Ch	4 00 2 55	Brookville, Meth. Ep. Ch	5 00
Walton, J. W., Cleveland, O	5 CO	Vanceburg, Pres. Ch	2 00	Charleroi, First Pres. Ch	8 00
Zahlten, A., Algona, Ia	25 00		~ 00	Franklin, Pres. Ch	1 18
Ziglar, J. R., Fraser, Ida	50	LOUISIANA.		Gaines, Meth. Ep. Ch	2 00
	\$2,217 29	Cromley, First Pres. Ch	23 00	Mahoningtown, Pres. Ch	10 00
· ATTITUDE COLVERSION	44,421 70	Louisiana Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	1 00	Milford, Union Service Meth. and	
CHURCH COLLECTIONS.		Louisiana Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	259 18	Pres. Chs	7 00 6 00
ALABAMA.		MASSACHUSETTS.		Pottsgrove, Luth. and Pres. Chs	3 00
Alabama Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch	\$10 00	Amherst, North Cong. Ch	14 30	Ramey, Beulah Pres. Ch	2 00
Alabama Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	132 20	Beverly, Dane St. Cong. Ch	35 00	Uniondale, Pres. and Meth. Ep. Chs	1 25
Anniston, First Pres. Ch	23 75	Fitchburg, Rollstone Cong. Ch	2 71 3 33	SOUTH CAROLINA.	M. C. C.
Anniston Station, Meth. Ep. Ch Decatur Station, Meth. Ep. Ch	1 00		0 00	Corinth, Pres. Ch	8 00
East Lake, Pres. Ch	2 50	MICHIGAN.		Florence, Pres. Ch	14 48
Greenbrier, Church at	3 80	Howell, Meth. Ep. Ch	5 00	Fort Mill. Circuit, Meth. Ep. Ch.	
North Alabama Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.		MINNESOTA.		South	1 50
South	285 02	Blooming Prairie, Pres. Ch	4 00	Laurens, Pres. Ch	2 45
Prattville, Pres. Ch	1 00	Faribault, Cong. Ch	6 86	Richmond, Pres. Ch	1 00
Belma, First Pres. Ch		Northfield, First Cong. Ch	7 82	South Carolina Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	7 00
Triana, Meth. Ep. Ch	1 00	MISSISSIPPI.		South Carolina Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	970 47
Uniontown, Pres. Ch	7 55	Greenville, Pres. Ch	5 00	South	270 47
ARKANSAS.		Holly Springs, Pres. Ch	2 66	Tular, Nazareth Pres. Ch	2 25
Marianna, Pres. Ch	6 35	Hopewell, Pres. Ch	6 00	Williamsburg, Pres. Ch	1 00
Pine Bluff, Meth. Ep. Ch. South	6 75	Mississippi Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.		Woodruff, Pres. Ch	2 22
White River Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	00 10	South	626 85	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
South	20 13	North Mississippi Conf., Meth. Ep.		Dakota Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch	57 00
CALIFORNIA.		Ch. South	681 00		
San Jacinto, Cong. Ch	1 00	Oxford, Pres. Ch	5 50 3 00	TENNESSEE.	0.00
CONNECTICUT.			3 00	Blue Ridge Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch	6 00
Bridgeport, Second Cong. Ch	14 12	MISSOURI.		Chattanooga, First Pres. Ch	2 50
Meriden, Centre Cong. Ch. S. S	8 05	Billings, Meth. Ep. Ch	1 00	East Tennessee Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch	5 00
Norwich, Broadway Cong. Ch	58 75	Cape Girardeau, Pres. Ch	4 75	Idaville, Salem Association Ref'd	111
" Park Cong. Ch	86 84 30 00	Jackson, First Pres. Ch	9 35 1 82	Pres. Ch	7 00
	00 00	Oregon, Pres. Ch	5 04	Ouve Springs, Pres. Ch	4 31
FLORIDA.		St. Louis, Grand Ave. Pres. Ch	8 82	Tennessee Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch	5 00
Florida Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South	157 38	Sycamore Grove, Congregation at	10 49	TEXAS.	
Lake City, Pres. Ch	5 50	MONTANA.		Bowie, Pres. Ch	2 CO
GEORGIA.			1.00	Central Texas Presbytery	7 01
		Glasgow, Meth. Ep. Ch	1 00	East Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch	182 00
Atlanta, Central Pres. Ch	23 25				
Atlanta, Central Pres. Ch	83 00	NEBRASKA.		Edna, Pres. Ch	5 18
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch		NEBRASKA.  Pender, Pres. Ch	3 00	Edna, Pres. ChFiles Valley, Pres. Ch	5 18 3 CO
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch  Augusta, Second Pres. Ch  Columbus, St. Luke's Meth. Ep. Ch.	83 00 4 70		3 00	Edna, Pres. Ch	5 18 3 C0 27 00
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch	83 00 4 70 12 95	Pender, Pres. Ch	3 00	Edna, Pres. Ch	5 18 3 00 27 00 13 54
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch	83 00 4 70 12 95 1 35	Pender, Pres. Ch		Edna, Pres. Ch	5 18 3 00 27 00 13 54 49 00
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch	8\$ 00 4 70 12 95 1 35 4 30	Pender, Pres. Ch	141 50	Edna, Pres. Ch. Files Valley, Pres. Ch. Fort Worth, St. Paul's Meth. Ep. Ch. Georgetown, Churches of. German Mission Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Houston, First Pres. Ch.	5 18 3 C0 27 00 13 54 49 00 20 (0
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Augusta, Second Pres. Ch  Columbus, St. Luke's Meth. Ep. Ch.  South  Inman, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Madison, First Meth. Ep. Ch, South  Moultrie, Bapt., Meth., & Pres. Chs.	83 00 4 70 12 95 1 35	Pender, Pres. Ch		Edna, Pres. Ch	5 18 3 00 27 00 13 54 49 00
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch	8\$ 00 4 70 12 95 1 35 4 30	Pender, Pres. Ch	141 50 56 48	Edna, Pres. Ch. Files Valley, Pres. Ch. Fort Worth, St. Paul's Meth. Ep. Ch. Georgstown, Churches of. German Mission Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Houston, First Pres. Ch. Marshall, First Pres. Ch.	5 18 3 C0 27 00 13 54 49 00 20 (0
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch	8\$ 00 4 70 12 95 1 35 4 30 8 14 570 29 1 35	Pender, Pres. Ch	141 50 56 48 1 00	Edna, Pres. Ch. Files Valley, Pres. Ch. Fort Worth, St. Paul's Meth. Ep. Ch. Georgetown, Churches of. German Mission Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Houston, First Pres. Ch. Marshall, First Pres. Ch. North Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South. Sherman, College Park Pres. Ch	5 18 3 00 27 00 13 54 49 00 20 0 8 05 264 60 1 40
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Augusta, Second Pres. Ch  Columbus, St. Luke's Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Inman, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Madison, First Meth. Ep. Ch. South  Moutrie, Bapt., Meth., & Pres. Chs.  North Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South  Richard's Chapel, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Rome, Meth. Ep. Ch	83 00 4 70 12 95 1 35 4 30 8 14 570 29 1 35 3 00	Pender, Pres. Ch	141 50 56 48 1 00 2 20	Edna, Pres. Ch. Files Valley, Pres. Ch. Fort Worth, St. Paul's Meth. Ep. Ch. Georgetown, Churches of. German Mission Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Houston, First Pres. Ch. Marshall, First Pres. Ch. North Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South. Sherman, College Park Pres. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	5 18 3 00 27 00 13 54 49 00 20 0 8 05 264 60 1 40 30 00
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Augusta, Second Pres. Ch.  Columbus, St. Luke's Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Inman, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Madison, First Meth. Ep. Ch. South.  Moultrie, Bapt., Meth., & Pres. Chs.  North Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Richard's Chapel, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Rome, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Sayannah Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	8\$ 00 4 70 12 95 1 35 4 30 8 14 570 29 1 35	Pender, Pres. Ch	141 50 56 48 1 00	Edna, Pres. Ch. Files Valley, Pres. Ch. Fort Worth, St. Paul's Meth. Ep. Ch. Georgetown, Churches of. German Mission Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Houston, First Pres. Ch. Marshall, First Pres. Ch. North Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South. Sherman, College Park Pres. Ch	5 18 3 00 27 00 13 54 49 00 20 0 8 05 264 60 1 40
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Augusta, Second Pres. Ch.  Columbus, St. Luke's Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Inman, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Madison, First Meth. Ep. Ch. South.  Moultrie, Bapt., Meth., & Pres. Chs.  North Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Richard's Chapel, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Savannah Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Savannah Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	83 00 4 70 12 95 1 35 4 30 8 14 570 29 1 35 8 00 21 00	Pender, Pres. Ch	141 50 56 48 1 00 2 20	Edna, Pres. Ch. Files Valley, Pres. Ch. Fort Worth, St. Paul's Meth. Ep. Ch. Georgetown, Churches of. German Mission Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Houston, First Pres. Ch. Marshall, First Pres. Ch. North Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South. Sherman, College Park Pres. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	5 18 3 00 27 00 13 54 49 00 20 0 8 05 264 60 1 40 30 00
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Augusta, Second Pres. Ch.  Columbus, St. Luke's Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Inman, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Madison, First Meth. Ep. Ch. South.  Moultrie, Bapt., Meth., & Pres. Chs.  North Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Richard's Chapel, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Savannah Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	83 00 4 70 12 95 1 35 4 30 8 14 570 29 1 35 3 00	Pender, Pres. Ch	141 50 56 48 1 00 2 20 1 25	Edna, Pres. Ch. Files Valley, Pres. Ch. Fort Worth, St. Paul's Meth. Ep. Ch. Georgstown, Churches of. German Mission Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Houston, First Pres. Ch. Marshall, First Pres. Ch. North Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South. Sherman, College Park Pres. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South.	5 18 3 00 27 00 13 54 49 00 20 00 8 03 264 60 1 40 30 00
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Augusta, Second Pres. Ch.  Columbus, St. Luke's Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Inman, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Madison, First Meth. Ep. Ch. South.  Moultrie, Bapt., Meth., & Pres. Chs.  North Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Richard's Chapel, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Savannah Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Savannah Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	83 00 4 70 12 95 1 35 4 30 8 14 570 29 1 36 3 00 21 00 802 95	Pender, Pres. Ch	141 50 56 48 1 00 2 20 1 25 2 00 43 22	Edna, Pres. Ch. Files Valley, Pres. Ch. Fort Worth, St. Paul's Meth. Ep. Ch. Georgetown, Churches of. German Mission Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Houston, First Pres. Ch. North Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South. Sherman, College Park Pres. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Serman, College Park Pres. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Lighbridge, Pres. Ch. Liberty Hill, Pres. Ch.	5 18 3 00 27 00 13 54 49 00 20 10 8 05 264 60 1 40 30 00 75 05
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Augusta, Second Pres. Ch.  Columbus, St. Luke's Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Imman, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Madison, First Meth. Ep. Ch. South.  Moultrie, Bapt., Meth., & Pres. Chs.  North Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Richard's Chapel, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Sayannah Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Sayannah Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South  LLLINOIS.  Charence, Pres. Ch.	83 00 4 70 12 95 1 35 4 30 8 14 570 29 1 36 3 00 21 00 302 95 2 00	Pender, Pres. Ch	141 50 56 48 1 00 2 20 1 25 2 00 43 22 5 00	Edna, Pres. Ch. Files Valley, Pres. Ch. Fort Worth, St. Paul's Meth. Ep. Ch. Georgatown, Churches of. German Mission Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Houston, First Pres. Ch. Marshall, First Pres. Ch. North Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South. Sherman, College Park Pres. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Suth. VIRGINIA. Highbridge, Pres. Ch.	5 18 3 00 27 00 18 54 49 00 20 00 8 03 264 60 1 40 30 00 75 05
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Augusta, Second Pres. Ch.  Columbus, St. Luke's Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Inman, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Moditore, Bapt., Meth., & Pres. Chs.  North Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Richard's Chapel, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Savannah Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Clarence, Pres. Ch.	8\$ 00 4 70 12 95 1 35 4 30 8 14 570 29 1 35 3 00 21 00 302 95	Pender, Pres. Ch	141 50 56 48 1 00 2 20 1 25 2 00 43 22	Edna, Pres. Ch. Files Valley, Pres. Ch. Fort Worth, St. Paul's Meth. Ep. Ch. Georgetown, Churches of. German Mission Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Houston, First Pres. Ch. North Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South. Sherman, College Park Pres. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Serman, College Park Pres. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Lighbridge, Pres. Ch. Liberty Hill, Pres. Ch.	5 18 3 00 27 00 13 54 49 00 20 10 8 05 264 60 1 40 30 00 75 05
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Augusta, Second Pres. Ch.  Columbus, St. Luke's Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Imman, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Madison, First Meth. Ep. Ch. South.  Moultrie, Bapt., Meth., & Pres. Chs.  North Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Richard's Chapel, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Sayannah Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Sayannah Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South  LLLINOIS.  Charence, Pres. Ch.	83 00 4 70 12 95 1 35 4 30 8 14 570 29 1 36 3 00 21 00 302 95 2 00	Pender, Pres. Ch	141 50 56 48 1 00 2 20 1 25 2 00 43 22 5 00 7 00	Edna, Pres. Ch. Files Valley, Pres. Ch. Fort Worth, St. Paul's Meth. Ep. Ch. Georgetown, Churches of. German Mission Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Houston, First Pres. Ch. North Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South. Sherman, College Park Pres. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Serman, College Park Pres. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Liberty Hill, Pres. Ch. Windy Cove, Pres. Ch.	5 18 3 00 27 00 13 54 49 00 20 10 8 05 264 60 1 40 30 00 75 05
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Augusta, Second Pres. Ch.  Columbus, St. Luke's Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Inman, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Moditore, Bapt., Meth., & Pres. Chs.  North Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Richard's Chapel, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Savannah Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Clarence, Pres. Ch.	8\$ 00 4 70 12 95 1 35 4 30 8 14 570 29 1 35 3 00 21 00 302 95	Pender, Pres. Ch	141 50 56 48 1 00 2 20 1 25 2 00 43 22 5 00 7 00 35 38	Edna, Pres. Ch. Files Valley, Pres. Ch. Fort Worth, St. Paul's Meth. Ep. Ch. Georgetown, Churches of. German Mission Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Houston, First Pres. Ch. North Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South. South. Sherman, College Park Pres. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South. VIRGINIA. Highbridge, Pres. Ch. Liberty Hill, Pres. Ch. Windy Cove, Pres. Ch.	5 18 3 00 27 00 13 54 49 00 20 10 8 03 264 60 1 40 30 00 75 05
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Augusta, Second Pres. Ch.  Columbus, St. Luke's Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Inman, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Moditore, Bapt., Meth., & Pres. Chs.  North Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Richard's Chapel, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Savannah Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Clarence, Pres. Ch.  Pratrie Dell, Pres. Ch.	83 00 4 70 12 95 1 35 4 30 8 14 570 29 1 35 8 00 21 00 302 95 2 00 3 00 17 30	Pender, Pres. Ch	141 50 56 48 1 00 2 20 1 25 2 00 43 22 5 00 7 00 95 38 20 00	Edna, Pres. Ch. Files Valley, Pres. Ch. Fort Worth, St. Paul's Meth. Ep. Ch. Georgetown, Churches of. German Mission Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Houston, First Pres. Ch. North Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South. Sherman, College Park Pres. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Serman, College Park Pres. Ch. Windles Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Winginia. Highbridge, Pres. Ch. Windles Cove, Pres. Ch. Windles Cove, Pres. Ch. Montgomery, Pres. Ch. Montgomery, Pres. Ch. Montgomery, Pres. Ch. Montgomery, Pres. Ch.	5 18 8 00 27 00 13 54 49 00 29 0 8 03 264 60 1 40 30 00 75 05 1 00 2 31 5 44
Atlanta Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Augusta, Second Pres. Ch.  Columbus, St. Luke's Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Imman, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Madison, First Meth. Ep. Ch. South.  Moultrie, Bapt., Meth., & Pres. Chs.  North Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South.  Richard's Chapel, Meth. Ep. Ch.  Sayannah Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  South Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.  Forest Hill, Union Pres. Ch.  Indiana Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	83 00 4 70 12 95 1 35 4 30 8 14 570 29 1 85 3 00 21 00 302 95 2 00 3 00 17 30	Pender, Pres. Ch	141 50 56 48 1 00 2 20 1 25 2 00 43 22 5 00 7 00 95 38 20 00	Edna, Pres. Ch. Files Valley, Pres. Ch. Fort Worth, St. Paul's Meth. Ep. Ch. Georgatown, Churches of. German Mission Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Houston, First Pres. Ch. Marshall, First Pres. Ch. North Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. South. Sherman, College Park Pres. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Suth. VIRGINIA. Highbridge, Pres. Ch. Windy Cove, Pres. Ch. West VIRGINIA. Oak Grove, Pres. Ch. Montgomery, Pres. Ch. Moorefield, Church at. Muddy Creek, Pres. Ch. Muddy Creek, Pres. Ch.	5 18 8 0 0 27 00 18 54 49 00 20 00 8 05 264 60 1 40 30 00 75 05 1 00 2 31 5 44 9 00 1 00 8 80 3 00
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Rockfield, Zoar Ch		8 00	Long Creek Welsh, Ia	\$54 00		Godbey, Rev. Mr., Palestine District,
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		<b>\$7.747</b> 59	Milam Co., Tex		69 35	
		e1,141 00	Milbank, S. Dak		13 00	Philadelphia, Pa
AUXILIARY SOCIE	CTIES.		Mitchell Co., Ia		34 79	Dames of the second sec
Cred		redited	Monroe Co., Tenn		28 50	The John C. Martin Educational Fund Lancaster, S. C
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Ackley & Vic., Ia	\$75 00	\$25 00	New Bedford, Mass		34 38	\$41.2
Alamance Co., N. C	\$10.00	7 44	New Hampshire		197-63	
Augusta, Kan.		21 55	Nicollet Co., Minn		8 30	Agency among Colored people of the
Barneveld Welsh, Wis	40 00	7 00	Osborne Co., Kan		10 40	South
Berkeley Co., W. Va	10 00	25 02	Oxbow, N. Y	19 11	5 89	~~~~
Blue Earth Co. Welsh, Minn.	40 00	40 04	Pennsylvania	10 11	1,241 56	
Carroll Co., Ky	40 00	35 28	Pennsylvania. (For Scrip-		2,111	FOREIGN AGENCIES.
Cass Co., Ia		10 00	tures in France.)	476 25		Cuba Agency (Sales) \$385 56
Cass Co., Mo		42 12	Pennsylvania. (For Philip-	110 40		
Cherokee Co., Ia		19 81	pines.)	5 00		MISCELLANEOUS.
Chicago, Ill		500 00	Plymouth, O		18 15	
Coffee Co., Tenn		24 39	Pueblo Co., Col		21 47	Retail Sales \$3,485 4
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0		57 15	Welsh, O		77 98	Sales of Waste Material 182 60
Columbus Welsh, Wis		13 23	Scotland Co., Mo	25 98	21 70	Income from Trust Funds 603 63
Coshocton Co., O		12 86	Selma, Ala		38 25	Income from Available Funds 29 1
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Fayette Co., O		10 00	Veedersburg & Vic., Ind		18 95	\$9,092 4
Fillmore Co., Minn		30 00	Virginia		600 00	
First Bible Society of Mon-			Wakefield, Kan		8 83	Total Receipts
tana		10 50	Washington City, D. C	200 00		100011000110011111111111111111111111111
Garrard Co., Ky		47 07	Washington Co., Ark		29 40	
Goodhue Co., Minn		10 70	Washington Co., Tenn		17 60	THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS FROM
Granville Welsh, N. Y	50 00		Waterville Welsh, N. Y	19 25		BOOK ACCOUNT TO DONATION AC
Guernsey Co., O		40 77	Wayne Co., Mich		81 44	COUNT HAVE BEEN MADE:
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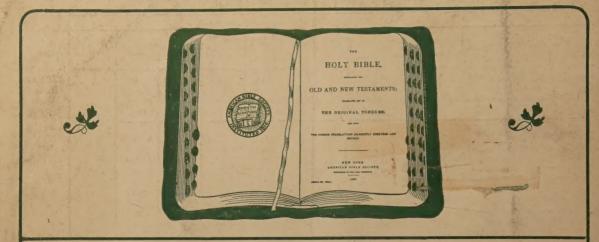
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Cash	Total unafers.	Total Cash. \$34,103 0
Cash   Legacies   Collections   From Individuals   Sales of Books   From Individuals   Sales of Books   People of the South   People of the South   People of the South   Societies   People of the South   People o	msfers.	Cash.
Transfers         295 49         3 40         366 35         Land Section 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	724 47	\$34,103 (
From Auxiliaries		
The Trade		
Income from Available Funds		
# Exchange Account.	846 41	19,027
Books Issued.   Miscellaneous.		
Cash		
Transfers 21,170 46 12 39 21,	182 85	
RECEIPTS FOR MANUFACTURING ACCOUNT.		
Sales of Waste Material. Job Work. Finished Plates. Repairs to Plates. Books Delivered to Depository. Miscellaneous.		
Clash	327 76	182[6
Total Transfers 49,	081 49	
Total Cash Receipts		53,312 7 12,246 9
Cash Datation from November, Instanting of the Cash Cash Cash Cash Cash Cash Cash Cash	-	\$65,559 7
DISDIFCHMENTS FOR DEVELOTERS ACCOUNT		
DISBURSEMENTS FOR BENEVOLENT ACCOUNT BIBLES.		
Agents. Record. Agencies. Miss ry and other Soc's. Inneous. People of the South. To Foreign Agencies. To Life Members.	otal usfers.	Total Cash.
Cash 1,015 78   129 23   1,770 01   2,119 86   181 69   238 30   1 10                 421 69   587 50   5,740 23   1,000 00   16,3	328 76	\$5,455.8
DISBURSEMENTS FOR GENERAL ACCOUNTS. Transfers. Cash.		
Auxiliaries—Value of Books Supplied, &c	000 04	15,456 4
DISBURSEMENTS FOR DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.    Salaries and   Boxes and   Freight,   Books from   Books   Books   Discount on   Miscellane-		
Expenses. Cartage. Postage, &c. Manf'g Dept. Purchased. Returned. Sales. ous.	100	
	764 74	1,478 5
DISBURSEMENTS FOR MANUFACTURING ACCOUNT.	**	
Wages, Material. Manf'g, Repairs and Expenses. Machinery and Tools. Manufactory. Miscellaneous.		-
Pash	87 95	9,197 3
	181 49	. 31,588 3



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